Gaikwad V R, Parmar D S
Rural Development Administration under Democratic Decentralization. Ahmedabad: Indian Institute of Management, 1979.

Jayasuriya J E
The Organization and Management of Community Support for Education. Occasional Papers in Educational Planning, Management and Facilities, 8. Bangkok: Unesco, 1984. 56pp.

This is a synthesis of six country studies on mobilizing local support for education, with a discussion of the rationale for such support, sources and kinds of contribution, levels and types of education receiving the support, its estimation as well as the legal provision for it.

Saxena A P (ed)
Administrative Reforms for Decentralized Development. Kuala Lumpur: Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre, 1980.

This volume is the outcome of a meeting organized by the United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre in collaboration with the Government of India's Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in New Delhi, 17-21 September 1979. The participants of the meeting acquainted one another with administrative reforms which have taken place in their respective countries with particular reference to reforms aimed at facilitating decentralized development.

Shukla P C
An Evaluation of Leadership in Educational Administration at District Level. Meerut University, 1981.

Objectives of the study were to evaluate the existing educational leadership, meaning thereby to identify the styles of leadership with regard to the dimensions of initiating structure and consideration, to probe into the relationship that might exist between styles of educational leadership as measured in this study and teachers' morale, to study the relationship between styles of educational leadership and teachers' attitudes towards their job, to study if there was any impact of sex on educational leadership, and to study if there was any difference between perceptions of rural-urban leadership at this level of education.

Singh Baldev
Integrated Local Level Planning: Some Empirical Explorations. Ahmedabad: Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, 1978.

Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific
Report of the Planning Group Meeting for the Regional Development Workshop on Micro-level Educational Planning and Management with Focus on Educational Needs in Rural Areas, Bangkok, 6-10 August 1984. Bangkok: Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1984.

Micro-Level Educational Planning and Management

Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific
Reference Papers for Regional Development Workshop on Micro-level Educational Planning and Management with Focus on Educational Needs in Rural Areas, New Delhi, 14 October - 2 November 1985. Bangkok: Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1985.

Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific
Micro-level Educational Planning and Management with Focus on Meeting the Educational Needs in Rural Areas. Report. Regional Development Workshop, New Delhi, 14 October - 2 November 1985. Bangkok: Unesco, 1985.

> The report deals with the preparation and implementation of national strategies for meeting educational needs, development of approaches for decentralization to promote extension of education to particular population groups, and promotion of people's participation and community involvement in planning and management in rural areas.

Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific
The Decentralization of Educational Administration. Training Module. Bangkok: Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific. Educational Planning, Management and Statistics Service, 1982.

Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific
Training Modules on Micro-level Educational Planning and Management. Bangkok: Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1985, 5 volumes.

Contents include conceptual and methodological orientations, planning and management process, organization and administrative structures, mobilization of community support and participation, and management practices.

Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific
Diagnostic Studies on Educational Management: Country Studies. Bangkok: Unesco, 1984. 11 booklets in 1 volume.

These diagnostic studies in educational management are designed to identify crucial problems affecting the operational efficiency of education systems, to develop and apply appropriate management and planning methods to cope with these problems, and to facilitate the development of suitable training strategies and systems. The studies provide a base-line survey of educational management problems, methods and techniques.

United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute
Alternative Strategies for Development with Focus on Local Level Planning and Development. Proceedings of a Consultative Meeting held in Bangkok in 1979. Bangkok: United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute, 1979.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Local Level Planning for Integrated Rural Development. Report of an Expert Group Meeting held in Bangkok, 6-10 November 1978. Bangkok: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1978.

2 Studies on Indian Districts or Blocks

A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies
A Survey of Non-enrolled, Non-attending and Drop-out Children of 6-14 Age Group in Hazaribagh District. Patna, 1981.

> Hazaribagh district has the lowest literacy rate and the highest drop-out rate among all the districts of Bihar, with a sizeable proportion of tribal, scheduled caste, backward and high caste population. Data were collected regarding enrolled, non-enrolled, drop-out and irregularly attending children and socio-economic status of the families.

Bhandari J S
Factors Affecting Persistency and Dropout of Adult Literacy Classes in Udaipur District. Udaipur University, 1974.

> The objectives of the study were: to examine the situation with regard to adults who joined the classes, continued to keep on roll and dropped out during the course at different centres, to develop techniques and aids to discriminate the significant factors affecting persistency and dropout, to examine and compare the personal, economic and characteristic conditions of the persistors and dropouts in literacy and functional literacy classes, to enlist the factors of persistency and dropout and to study the correlations of responses of literacy and functional literacy class participants, and to analyse personal background, educational qualifications, training and attitude of the teachers of literacy and functional literacy classes.

Dey B R
Adult Education Programme at the Balumath Block, Palamau, Bihar. Xavier Institute, Jamshedpur, 1981.

Dey B R
Adult Education Program in Patamda Block, Singhbhum, Bihar. Xavier Institute, Jamshedpur, Directorate of Adult Education, Department of Education, Government of Bihar, Patna, 1981, 54p.

The main objective of the study was to evaluate the performance of the National Adult Education Program at the Patamda Block in Bihar and recommend on its effectiveness.

Dey B R and Natarajan R
Evaluation of the Adult Education Program in Nine Districts of Bihar. Xavier Institute, Jamshedpur, 1980.

The main objective of the studies was to evaluate the performance of the adult education program in nine blocks in nine districts and recommend on program effectiveness.

Govinda R
School Education in Rural Areas: A Study of Tumkur District. Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, 1980.

Specific objectives of the study were to examine the distribution of facilities for school education in the district, and to appraise the quality of existing schools in terms of physical accommodation, playground, science equipment, library, extracurricular activities, teachers, incentive schemes in operation and extent of wastage.

Gupta S L
An Intensive Study of the Factors Influencing the Growth of Girls' Education at the Elementary Stage in Uttar Pradesh with Special Reference to Meerut District. Meerut University, 1982.

Major hypotheses of the study were that the growth of girls' education was inversely influenced by the proportions of distances between the school and the residence of girls, the acceptance of the need of girls' elementary education by parents/guardians varied from area to area and community to community, the attitude of dependence on girls for help at home/farm/shop by their parents/guardians influenced their educational growth adversely, the school costs, such as cost of books, stationery, clothing and tranport inversely influenced the growth of girls' education in backward areas, and the school organisation pattern such as availability of a separate girls' school, female teachers, sanitary facilities, influenced girls' education.

Harihar R and Rao T V
Adult Education in Rajasthan: Third Appraisal (Jhunjuhnu District). Public System Group, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, 1982, 103p.

This study was carried out to assess the impact of the National Adult Education Program. Three hundred Adult Education Centres were opened in 1981-82 in the District (217 male and 83 female), with a total enrolment of 7850.

Harihar R and Rao T V
Adult Education in Rajasthan: Third Appraisal (Jaipur District). Public Systems Group, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, 1982, 179p.

The third appraisal of the National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) in Rajasthan pertains to an in depth study of the working of the Rural Functional Literacy Programme in the District Jaipur. The main objective was to assess the impact of NAEP.

India. Council for Social Development
Study of the Functional Literacy Programme of ICDS Scheme, Kathura, Haryana: Phase II. Council for Social Development, New Delhi, 1982.

India. Council for Social Development
Study of the Functional Literacy Programme of ICDS Scheme, Manigachi, Bihar: Phase II. Council for Social Development, New Delhi, 1982.

India. Council for Social Development
Study of the Functional Literacy of ICDS - Mylliem Block, Upper Shillong, Meghalaya. Council for Social Development, New Delhi, 1982.

Maharastra State University. Centre for Advanced Study in Education
Evaluation of the National Adult Education Program in Seven Districts of Gujarat - An Interim Report. Maharastra State University, Baroda, 1981.

The study aimed at evaluating the adult education programs sponsored by the State and Central Governments, namely the Sarvodaya and National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) schemes.

Natarajan R
Adult Education Programme at the Laxmipur Block, Menghyr, Bihar. Xavier Institute, Jamshedpur, 1981.

Natarajan R
Adult Education Programme at the Madanpur Block Aurangabad, Bihar. Xavier Institute, Jamshedpur, 1981.

Natarajan R
Adult Education Program at the Amarpur Block, Bhagalpur, Bihar. Directorate of Adult Education, Government of Bihar, Patna, 1981, 60p.

The main objective of the study was to evaluate the performance of the National Adult Education Program at Amarpur Block in Bhagapur District, Bihar, and make recommendations for greater program effectiveness.

Natarajan R
Adult Education Program at Sirdala Block, Navadha, Bihar. Directorate of Adult Education, Government of Bihar, Patna. 1981. 60p.

The main objective of the study was to evaluate the performance of the National Adult Education Program at the Sirdala Block in Navadha District on the basis of sample data and make recommendations for greater effectiveness of the program. The evaluation is primarily based on three essential components of the program, namely literacy, functionality and awareness, so as to provide better direction not only to Sirdala Block, but to several other blocks where the adult education program is being conducted by the governmental and voluntary agencies.

Natarajan R
Adult Education Program at Giriyak Block, Nalanda, Bihar. Directorate of Adult Education, Government of Bihar, Patna, 1981, 64p.

The main objective of the study was to evaluate the performance of the National Adult Education Program at the Giriyak Block in Nalanda District and make recommendations for greater effectiveness of the program.

Natarajan R
Adult Education Program at the Shikaripada Block, Santhal Pargana, Bihar. Directorate of Adult Education, Government of Bihar, Patna, 1981, 70p.

The main objective of the study was to evaluate the performance of the National Adult Education Project at the Shikaripada Block in District Senthal Pargana, and make recommendations for greater program effectiveness.

Nayantara S N
A Study of Universal Primary Education in Tumkur District (Karnataka). Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, 1981.

The major objectives of the study were to find out the extent of non-enumeration, non-enrolment, non-attendance and dropouts at the elementary stage of education (6-14 years), differential rates of non-enrolment, non-attendance and dropout between villages which had facilities for various levels of schooling, sex-wise, and by scheduled caste/tribe, and socio-economic composition of the children who did not enrol or did not attend school regularly, or who dropped out premat-

urely from elementary schools, the relationship between schooling facilities and incidence of non-enrolment, non-attendance and dropout, and formal and nonformal means of reducing these phenomena.

Sahu K C
An Investigation into the Adequacy of Panchayatraj Administration in the Tribal Development Blocks of Orissa. Sambalpur University, 1980.

This study enquired into the adequacy of Panchayatraj administration in the Tribal Development Blocks of Orissa. Adequacy was seen as depending on the efficiency of the extension officers, their adjustment and attitude. The objective of the study was to determine the inter-relationship between attitude, adjustment and efficiency of extension officers.

Srivastava S and Gupta S P
Survey of the Non-enrolled, Non-attending and Dropout Children of the Age Group Six to Fourteen in the Ferozepore District. Dev Samaj College of Education for Women, Ferozepore, 1980.

Major objectives were to determine the extent of non-enrolment, non-attendance and drop-out at the elementary stage of education (6-14 years age group), to determine the socio-economic and sexwise composition of their groups, to study the differential rates of non-enrolment, non-attendance and drop-out children of rural and urban areas, and to find out whether school variables played any significant role in enrolment, attendance and dropping out.

Tali T A
A Case Study of School Enrolment in Longkhum Village (Nagaland). NEHU, 1980.

Major purpose of the study was to find out the distribution of children according to households and the position regarding their enrolment in Village Longkhum in Mokokchung district of the state of Nagaland. The village had the highest literacy and enrolment percentage in the state.

Tilak Jandhyale B G, Bhatt Gopesh K
Costs of the Supply of Education at Micro Level: A Case Study of Two Educational Clusters in the District of Gurgaon, Haryana. New Delhi: National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, 1984. 344p.

Verma K K, Mishra Rajeshwar and Lal Manohar
An Appraisal of Two NAEP Projects: Harsidhi and Ekma (Bihar). A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, 1981, 42p.

The main objective of the study was to examine NAEP projects at Harsidhi and Ekma.

3 Other Studies on Education in Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra and Haryana

Aikara J and Henriques J
Functioning of the Adult Education Program in Maharashtra. Unit for Research in the Sociology of Education, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, 1982, 201p.

The main objective of the study was to evaluate the functioning of adult education centres in Maharashtra. The researchers concluded that adult education is going to be more expensive and eradication of adult illiteracy will take many more years than stipulated.

Aikara J and Henriques J
Achievement of the Adult Education Program: A Triple Stage Study of Adult Learners in Maharashtra. Unit for Research in the Sociology of Education, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, 1983, 56p.

The objectives of the study were to assess the role of the adult education centres in imparting literacy, functionality and social awareness, and to find out the progress of the adult learners at different stages.

Chitnis Suma
Literacy and Educational Enrolment among the Scheduled Castes of Maharashtra. Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay, 1974, 194p.

Hebsur R K, Aikara J and Henriques J
National Adult Education Program in Maharashtra - An Evaluation. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, 1981.

This was a quick appraisal of the adult education in Maharashtra. The broad objective of this study was to identify the areas of strengths and weaknesses of the program and ascertain the factors associated with them.

India. National Institute for Educational Planning and Administration
A Study of Administration of Elementary Education in Relation to Universalisation of Elementary Education in Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, 1979.

The objectives of the study were to examine the adequacy of the present administrative system for elementary education in relation to the program of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in Jammu and Kashmir, to suggest strengthening program implementation, to suggest coordinating the work of the Education Department with other agencies, and to suggest a framework for the decentralization of administration of elementary education and for community involvement.

Prakash Braham
The Impact of Functional Literacy in the Rural Areas of Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi. Kurukshetra University, 1978.

The study assessed the impact of the functional literacy component of Farmers' Training and Functional Literacy Programme on the farmers regarding knowledge, attitude and adoption behaviour towards high yielding varieties, besides their attainments in literacy skills.

Ramanujam M S et al
Stock and Supply of Educated Manpower in Jammu and Kashmir. Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Report 17, 1979.

The objectives of the study were to estimate the stock of educated manpower in the state by different educational levels relating to early 1971 and the supply during the fifth and sixth plan periods, to present the stock of manpower by different educational levels as at the end of 1978 and 1983, and to present estimates of the adjusted stock and supply for those periods.

Ramanujam M S, Raghavan K, Bolar M, Nain J S, Srivastava M B and Bhatt P R
Analysis of Student Wastage in Educational Institutions in Jammu and Kashmir. Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Report 17, 1979.

The present study was undertaken to provide an estimate of student wastage due to dropout at different levels of education in the state, provide an assessment of stagnation at different levels of education in the state, identify the structural location of wastage for different levels of education, identify the reasons for student wastage at different levels, and identify the factors affecting students' successful completion of the given level of education.

Singh D R
A Study of Role Expectations, Job Satisfaction and Aspiration Level of Block Education Officers of Haryana. Kurushatra University, 1982.

The objectives of the study were to find out if there was a consensus among block education officers on various items concerning their role (actual and expected behaviour), their job satisfaction and their aspiration

levels, to find out if there was a consensus among seniors (distriction education officers and sub-divisional education officers) on various items concerning block education officer's role (actual and expected behaviour), to find out if there was relationship between actual behaviour and expected behaviour as perceived by the block education officers themselves, and to find out if there was a relationship between block education officer's own perception and senior's perception of block education officer's role.

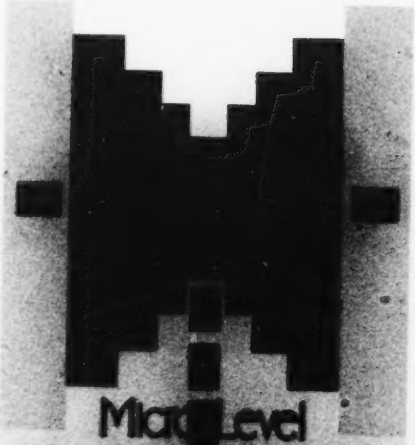
Vashist B K
A Programming Model of Educational Planning for Haryana. Kurukshetra University, 1980.

The main objectives of the study were to find out an efficient allocation of given resources, measured in terms of budgetary resources and student-time valued at its opportunity cost, among different types of education, and the claim of the educational sector on resources of the society. The model employed a linear maximand and linear constraints.

Wankadia N J
Problems Pertaining to Secondary Schools run by some Industrial Concerns in Maharashtra and Gujarat States. Bombay University, 1980.

Main objectives of the investigation were to study whether the secondary schools run by industrial organisations were significantly different from the ordinary secondary schools, to study the problems faced by the principal in running the secondary schools under industrial management, to study the

extent to which the equipment of the secondary schools was adequate, to study the problems of the teachers, teaching in these institutions and to know whether their problems were similar to those in ordinary schools, to study the problems both academic and administrative faced by the management of the industrial concerns, and to suggest remedies for the same, to investigate the problems of parents (both industrial and non-industrial workers) in sending their wards to the secondary schools, and to make concrete suggestions as a result of the study for making the secondary schools run by industrial organisations model and ideal institutions.


Micro-Level
Educational Planning
and Management